All information calculated to keep up the spirits of the Union party of Virginia is entirely suppressed here. I feel confident that if the true sentiments of the North could be presented to the people—not the politicians— of Virginia, there would be a strong rally for the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and the certain defeat of the Ordinance of Secession at the polls would be the result.

Should the Secessionists proceed to extremes in their measures against the Unionist leaders in this and other cities of the State, is would arouse a feeling of vindictveness against the Jeff. Davis and Wise government of the new Confederacy, that would lead to terrible reprisals on the part of the North. Some of the leading men here will probably have to leave the city, if not the State, but none will be proceeded against violently. Judge Lynch is not as influential here as in that immaculate State, South Carolina, but his myrmidons like to frighten all they can. This evening the train departs loaded with Northern residents of this city, who do not consider themselves safe, with the immediate prospect of meeting Jeff. Davis's hordes, who, it is currently reported, are to be in this city watkin ten days. If this latter report has any truth in it the Federal Government ought to collect its forces rapidly at Washington, for that city is the goal the Secessionists are endeavor-

ng their utmost to reach.

It will require at least 10,000 men to resist the attack of the force Davis will have at his command before the

month is out.

The Steamship Jamestown, Capt. Skinner, of the New-York and Virginia line, arrived at City Point on yesterday at 12 o'clock, and was met by a detachment of the Petersburgh military, under Col. E. L. Brecket of the 39th Regiment Virginia Militia. They took immediate possession of the vessel, and now retian possession of her, subject to the orders of the Governor. An extra train left this city on yesterday, for Petersburgh, laden with war material for Norfolk; and another left yesterday morning with similar material for

The ship Argo was seized at City Point on vesterday and the crew, consisting of seventeen free negroes was taken to Petersburg and confined in it. The ship is from Bath, Maine, and the simple fact that she was manned with free negroes was sufficient cause for the seizure, the presence of free negroes, not belonging here, being contrary to the laws of the State.

HARPER'S FERRY ARSENALS AND FACTO-RIES BLOWN UP. ESCAPE OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane. CHAMBERSBURG, April 19, 1861.

Our usually steady old town has been in a fever of excitement for several days. The attack upon Fort Samter and the peril of the Capital have aroused our people thoroughly. Yesterday business was practically suspended to enroll and equip several companies of volunteers. An immense pole was erected in the center of the town, the Stars and Stripes flung to the breeze, and 250 men were ready by night to march this morning. A supper was given them in the town ball last evening, and at eight to-day they moved for Harris-

The excitement had just began to abate a little when, at one o'click this afternoon, several large omnibusse trove into town, and a company of regular troops landed at the railroad depot. They proved to be Lieut Jones and his company of regulars from Harper's Ferry, and they announced that they had fired the public factories and blown up the arsenals at ten last night and made their escape. The news spread like wildfire. and our people gathered around them by hundreds, and cheer after cheer went up for the brave fellows.

The facts, as I gathered them from Lieut. Jones ar as follows: Several days ago, he was advised from headquarters that his post was in imminent danger, and directing him to be prepared for any emergency. Yesferday, he had information from various sources that an attack would be made upon the amena's last night. The militis of the place, who professed loyalty, resolved to disband; the laborers, who were acting as guards, manifested a significant unessiness; a special rain was known to be on the way to the Ferry, and there was positive information of bodies of troops, in all amounting to over 2,000 men, having moved from Winchester, Charles own, and other points, toward the Ferry. Early in the evening, the little garrison, consisting of but 50 men, commenced the preparation to enable them to destroy the arsenals and arms in case of necessity. They cut up planks and other timbers with their swords to ignite the buildings. They emptied their mattresses, filled them with powder, and carried them into the arsenals, so that no suspicion was aroused among the people. The arms, 15,000 in number, were then placed in the best position to be destroyed by the ion, and splints of boards and straw were piled in different places in the shops, so that all the up in different places in the shops, so that all the public buildings could be destroyed. At 9 o'clock Lieut. Jones was advised of the advance of not less than 2,000 men, who expected to be upon turn by midnight and he at once proceeded to the work of destruction. The wirdows and doors of the building were opened, so that the flames could have free course; and when all was ready, the fires were started in the carpenter shop, the trains leading to the powder ignited, and his men marched out. The cry of ire alarmed the town, and just as Licut. Jones and his men were entering the lodge to escape, an excited around revenued him threatening vengeance upon him for having fired the buildings. He wheeled his men. and declared that unless the crowd dispersed be would fire upon them. The mass fell back, and he fled up the canal and took to the woods. Several shots were fired after him, but without effect. He was not out of the town over fifteen minutes when he heard the first explosion, and the light of the burning buildings lit his path as he escaped northward. He does not doubt but that the destruction of the arsenals, shops, &c., is complete, as he heard the different explosions distinctly.

When he got out of the town he found that four of his men were not in ranks, and he hears that they have been captured and clain. He made a burried murch for Hagerstown, wading streams and swamps, and ceached that place at 7 o'clock this morning. He at mee procured omnibuses there, and reached this place in time for the afternoon train eastward, and, amid the hearty cheers of a large crowd of our people, departed for Carlisle Barracks.

The troops were covered with mud, and were evidently much exhausted, as they had not esten anything after leaving Harper's Ferry until they arrived at Chambersburg. Here they were promptly and bountifully provided with provisions.

THE FIGHT AT BALTIMORE.

TAL PARTICULARS FROM AN EYE WITNESS, Mr. Charles A. Clark of No. 140 West Eighteenth errect in this c. v arrived on Saturday morning from Washington, baving ie. that city at 2:45 on Friday afternoon. He was accompanied b, Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward of this city. Both gentlemen were atia; hed to the vo unteer corps of citizens organized for the defense of Washington, under Cassius M. Clay.

Mr. Clark says that 15 miles beyond Baltimore they met the 1st Massachusetts Regiment, en route for

On the arrival of the train at Baltimore the pass gers took backs across the city for the Philadelp pot, and on their route Mr. Clark had an opportunity to converse with a Union man, a Baltimorean, who had been an eye witness of the fight. His statement is as

When the train arrived at the depot from Philadelphin five cars were detached from the train, the horses attached to them, and they were drawn through the city a distance of two and a balf miles. These passed without interference to the Washington depot. There were not horses enough to draw the entire train, and the remainder of the cars had to remain at the Phila-

delphia depot until the return of the teams. The remainder of the care were then hitched to, and

they proceeded slowly through the city, each car being some distance from the other. There was no organized mevement to resist that train, it being a special one, but the news of the arrival of the military spread abroad and attracted a large crowd of idlers, who, at the instigation of bad men, after the first five cars had passed on safely, placed obstructions on the track. Only about 60 per cent of the Massachusetts regiment were armed. While the remainder of the cars were passing through, a dozen or two boys commenced throwing missiles at the cars, and the gentleman from whom this information was obtained by Mr. Clark, hearing that obstructions had been thrown on the truck, then advised the military to leave the cars and murch to the Washington depot.

They left the cars and formed in the street; and while doing this a chower of stones and bricks was hurled from the streets and housetops upon the soldiery, several of whom were knocked down. In the midof the confusion proceeding from this, a rowdy came behind the last platoon, caught the musket from one of the soldiers, and shot him in the back, the shot killing him instantly. Immediately upon this demonstration the order was given to fire, and several of the mob were killed. The fight occupied about 15 minutes, when the soldiery were enabled to march through to the Washington Depot. There were several thousand persons present among the mob, either participating or

As Mr. Clark passed through the street he saw the distructions on the track. They consisted of ship anchors and piles of lumber, some lifteen feet high, stones, &c. At the way statious between Philadelphia and Balti more, in Marylanb large crowds were gathered, and an intense Secession spirit was manifest.

At Wilmington, in Delaware, the train overtook the Pennsylvania troops under Col. Small, who had been sent back from Baltimore. A most enthusiastic crowd of firm Union men were there assembled-numbering thousands. Cheers were given for Gen. Scott, the Union, the Star Spangled Banner, and Pennsylvania and Col. Small was called upon to make a speech. his close a voice called out, "Return, Col. Small, and lead your men back." "Yes," said Col. Small, "I will, and I shall bring with avery man a comrade. Loud cheers followed this announcement.

Only one-tenth of the Pennsylvanians were armed and the understanding was that this was the reason why Gov. Hicks, and Mayor Brown of Baltimore, had directed them to be ordered back, as they would no have been able to defend themselves in the then ex cited state of public opinion in the city. At Philadelphia thousands were assembled, waiting for the 7th

OUR TROOPS IN PHILADELPHIA. WAR MOVEMENTS IN THAT CITY-ACCOUNT OF

THE BALTIMORE FIGHT.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, 20th.

Philadelphia has, within the last few days be theater of important military movements. The city has assumed the appearance of a city which was threatened by an invading army, and where nine-tenths of the men in the community were burrying to arms to drive back the invaders. Recruiting and enrolling arms gaing on a constant. ace going on upon all sides, and there are literally "wars and rumors of wars." One of the most mortifying incidents of the week was the return home of General Small's Washington Brigade, composed entirely of Philadelphia troops. This body of men went from Philadelphia with the Sixth Regiment of Massachus and they came in for charette yesterday morning, and they came in for a share of the ill-treatment heaped by the Baltimere Plug Uglies upon the Bay State volunteers. The Phila delphians were entirely unruned, and they were of course unable to costend with an immerse mob of armed rollings. They were brutally treated, and finally sent back to Philadelphia by the authorities of Beltimere. They reached home at a late hour last night, and they proceeded at once to their rendezvous in the Northern Liberties, where their arrival emised the most intense excitement. The feeling of indiges of Company A, of the insulted brigade

furnishes some facts relative to the disgraceful riot. From his account, it appears that the train, consisting of seventeen cars, reached Camden Station (within the city limits of Baltimore) without encountering any ob-stacle. It was about H i o'clock when it hafted in an

pen space.
The first cars were occupied by the armed Massa-The first cars were occupied by the armed Massachusetts troops, who at once disembarked and formed in a line a short distance from the railroad. A few Secessionasts were spectators, and expressed their distant to the volunteers by throwing missiles at the cars, and using objectionable crithets. The mob increased in numbers, and mally engaged in a dispute with the Massachusetts Regiment, which resulted in the infliction of injuries to parties named. The New-England new became intensed became violent. Finally, the troops started to march away, and as they did so the collision occurred.

lusion occurred. The cars being left to themselves, an interval of The cars being left to themselves, an interval of nearly three quarters of an hourelayeed. It was im-possible for the inantes to say why the train was not moved, but the supposition is that the authorities of the road knew that the track alead had been form up. time the mob was increasing, and it became so bold that an attack was made upon the cars, the immates of which (with the exception of the Massachusetts regi-

which (with the exception of the Massachneetts regi-ment) had retained their seats.

Stones, bricks, and pastol-balls poured into the frail structures. The window glasses were demolished, and the woodwork began to yield. For protection, the volunteers threw themselves upon the floor of the cars, and in many cases secured the doors with such fasten-ing; as were at hand. There were no weapons in the party, and no reply was made to the assault. It was during this unprovoked outrage that the injuries were inflicted upon those persons who have been reported as wounded. This species of warfare continued until an official.

whom our informant believed to be the Baltimore Chief of Police, appeared upon the scene. Under his instructions the unfortunate volunteers were crowded into as few cars as possible, the riot meantime conti-

into as few cars as possible, the not meantime continuing in all its force.

A man in military clothes, on horseback, then succeeded in calming the mob, by te-ling them that "the volunteers in the cars had been taken prisoners of war, and would immediately be sent back to the North."

As soon as possible the new locomotive was attached to the train, and it moved toward, Philadelphin. At short dis ances it picked up volunteers, who, in the melies, had escaped from the cars, and walked homeward. Some of the Secessionists attached a flag of the Confederate States to the engine, but it was taken down almost immediately, and before the cars acquired much hendwar. The rest of the trip to Philadelphia was devoid of interest, except that at Wilmington General Small was called for, and is reported to have responded in a brief speech.

GEN. SMALL'S STATEMENT.

GEN. SMALL'S STATEMENT.

Gen. Small gives the following account of the affair:

One-half of the Washington Brigade, consisting of
six companies of the First Regiment, under the command of Lient.-Col. Berry, and four companies of the
Second Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Schoenleber and
Major Gullman, unstered at Depot, Broad and Prime,
at 10 o clock on Thursday night, and were ready to
proceed at once. They were delayed by the arrival of
the Massachusetts regiment, and by an accident to one
of the cars, and did not leave the depot until three
o'clock yesterday morning. The train was a heavy
one, having nearly 2,000 men on board, and moved
very slowly. Consequently, it did not arrive in Ballimore until nearly noon yesterday, instead of reaching
and passing it, as was anticipated, at or before daylight.

hight.

As the streets were full of people at that hour, the arrival of so large a train excited much attention, and before more than one-half of the Massachusetts Regiment could be sent through the city on horse-cars it before more than one-half of the Massachusetts Regiment could be sent through the city on horse-cars to the Washington depot, great excitement was created. Four cars, containing the Boston troops, got safely through. Before the next detachment reached the Washington depot, the railroad on Pratt street had been taken up, and a large number of anchors from the abipping. With other obstructions, had been placed upon the said. The rear guard of the Massachusetts troops were therefore obliged to leave the cars and march through the streets. Before they started from the Baltimore depot, a disorderly crowd, headed by a mean carrying a Secession flag, had gathered around them and threatened their advance. They, however, proceeded on their march, but had not goue far before they were assailed by missiles of every kind, and pressed upon by an immense mob. A conflict became inevitable, several of the Massachusetts men were struck, and it is reported that four were killed. The first man of the Boston troops injured was struck on the head by a piece of iron thrown from a building and almost instantly killed. Then the troops fired upon the crowd, killing and wounding a number of them. They resumed their march and passed successfully through.

fully through.

In the mean while the Pennsylvanians remained in the cars at the Baltimore Depot, awaiting transportation through the city. This soon became impossible in consequence of the excitement, and the placing of other obstructions on the road. General Small than made every effort to have the troops sent back out of the city, beyond the reach of danger, as his men were

The Pennsylvanians behaved gallantly, and many of them sprang from the cars upon their a saidunts, and anguged in a hand to hand conflict with them. It was impossible, however, to distinguish friends from feer, as the mob was composed of Union mon and Secretion— to who were fighting among themselves; and the Pennsylvanians, but being uniformed, could not be dis-tinguished from either.

Property of the property of th appeared upon the ground, restored comething like or-der, and placed the Pennsylvanians in cars, ready to e returned North. be returned North. The officers and men from Penn-sylvania conducted themselves during the whole of these trying and perileus times with the utmost courage and deliberation. Regular troops could not have

and deliberation. Regular troops could not have behaved better.

During the excitement, and while he was making arrangements to have the troops sent back, Gen. Small was cut off from any comman, eation with his command by the mob, who made an attack upon the depot as he was coming out of it. He was Noticed out as one of the "soldiers," and came near folling any the hands of the mob, when he coully turned the title in another direction by appearing to be engaged in tooking at some goods at the depot.

Myers, one of the officers, was knocked down and

mes in the side. Lieut -Col. Schoooleber was cut badly above and beow the eye. Capt. Keefer, of Second Regiment, had his thumb

early cut off.

James Dougherty, of Company A, Monroe Guard.

James Dougherty, of Company A, Mouroe Guard, had his arm broken.

The main body came back last night, reaching Broad and Prime streets about 11 o clock.

The following order was issued last evening by Mr. Goodfellovs, Acting-Adjutant of the Washington Brigade, after his return to the city: "Officers commanding companies will report the fist of killed, wounded, or missing, in the attack at Buitimore, this morning at 10 o clock, at the Montgomery Hotel. At 12 o clock officers will report at the same place the number of men ready for equipments and marching."

A German, it was said, died on his way up from Bultimore, from injuries received. A manuser of the Baltimore, from injuries received. A number of the men were bruised by stones and other missiles thrown

at them; but a full list cannot be obtained until the report is made this morning. Sergeant Roland of the Frankford Guard, who was reported killed, turned up this morning, unburt. We have been unable to learn how he got back to Philadelphia, which he reached this morning. Twenty five men of his company were missing Lieut. Gritt, who was left at Havre de Grace, to look up prangulers, telegraphed up this morning that five had turned up at that noist. that point.

Rit a of the Frankford Guard, tells us today, that he feels confident that Linnaria R. Jenerings, a member of the company, is killed. He was last seen in a desperate conflict with the Baltimere mob. We have it upon the authority of Capt. E. W. Power, of the Buena Visin Gaard, that when the dead body of a Philadelphia volunteer, who had been killed, had

been put is a car by his comrades, the mob served the corpus and kicked it about in the streets until they actually kicked the jaw off. ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT FROM MASSA.

Another splendid regiment of Messachusetts troops reached the city from New-York at 60 clock last evening. They cause in at Walnut street wharf, and marched up to their lodgags, at the Girard House, through an immense conceause of people. As on the occasion of the arrival of the Sixth Regiment, the

occasion of the arrival of the Sixth Regiment, the troops were greeted at every point with loud applause. The regiment numbers 7.00 men, and their uniform was a dark gray overcoat and pantaloous, and a wanerproof knapsack. The companies were designated as follows: Sutton Light Infantry, Lafavette Gunrés, and Glover Light Guard, all from Marblebend; City Guard and Lyon Light Infantry, both from Lyon; Beverly Light Infantry, Cushing Guards, American Guards, of Beverly, and the Zodaves, of Salem.

Senso of the men were without uniform, but all had muskets. The news from Baltimore had circulated among them while on the road, and although very among them while on the road, and although very little was said in the ranks, it was evident that a spirit had been aroused that would prove dangerous to all opposing enemics. The neu were mechanics, who

opposing enemics. The men were mechanics, who had left their work hops for the purpose of sustaining e Government, and the less opposition there is heir peaceful passage to their place of destination, etter for all concerned.

The crowd assembled in front of the Continental and

The crowd assembled in front of the Continents and that vicinity was immense, and upon the arrival of the volunteers at this point, the exchangem knew no bounds. Cheer after their assembled, hats were thrown in the sir, handkerchiefs were waved by the ladies and gentlemen occupying the windows of the total and stores adjacent thereto. The police arrangement was excellent at this point, a sufficient force having been detailed so as to keep a passage way open for the detailed so as to keep a passage way open for the soldiers to march into their temporary quarters at the Girard House. Suppor was furnished teem at the

Continental.

THE SEVENTH EXGIMENT.

The splendid body of New-York soldiers known as the 7th Regiment, reached this city about to clock this morning. They handed at the Washington street wharf, where they took the care, expecting to proceed Sosah at once; but upon arriving at the depot, at Broad and Washington streets, the cars were stopped, and Col. Lefferts ordered the man to remain there until further orders. The soldiers remained there for several hours, and numbers of them scalared themselves through the city seeing the nights and laying in a supply of necessaries. Each man was ordered to supply himself with time days rations, and the men tilled their haversacks. three days rations, and the men tilled their haversucks with brend, crackers, cheese, &c.

with brend, crackers, cheese, &c.

SCREAT THE DEFOT.

The depot was the center of attraction this morning for an immeose number of persons, who througed thither to see the famous regiment of which they had heard so much. The men were supplied with such fare as they needed by the company, and they spent the time until after daylight in sloging and dancing, or in getting what sleep they could in the curs or upon the soft side of a plank.

The men were very cheerful, and all scemed anxious to teach the Baltimore rowdies a leason for their illuminered and brutal conduct yesteriny. The men of the 7th Regiment expressed a perfect confidence in their ability to cope with any mob Baltimore could produce. A confidence that was sustained by their splendid discipline and drill, their two howitzers, their twenty rounds of aumunition for each man, their Min-rie rules, their ray-shooters per man, and, lustly, their determined plack. The regiment numbers 901 men, indetermined plack. The regiment numbers 901 men, in-cluding officers, but exclusive of the band.

During the morning the Massachusetts Regiment arrived at the depot, and the companies composing it were drawn up on Broad street before marching into the building and taking their seats in the care. Their arrival increased the crowd and excitement.

DEPARTURE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.
The 8th Regiment of Massachusetts troops spent the night at the Girard House, and after obtaining their breakfasts at the Continental they prepared for a more further South. They marched around the State House further South. They marched are

further South. They marched around the State House Square and made a brief halt in front of the Hail of Independence. During the halt the Colonel went into the Hall of Independence. Their passage through the streets excited constant cheers.

Although the Massachusetts Regiment started in the cars from Broad and Washington streets this morning, toward Baltimore, it is certain they cannot go through by rail. The bridges being burned between Baltimore and the Susquebanua River renders this impossible. It is not known how they will go.

is not known how they will go.

Upon arriving at the depot, the troops were marched into the building, but the arrangements for their transportation had not been completed, they scattered about the premies in groups, and engaged in conversation. The men mingled with those of the Seventh Regiment of New-York, and the various runors and conjectures in regard to the state of affairs in Baltimore, were in regard to the state of affairs in Baltimore, were freely canvassed. A great crowd, composed of men, women, and children, gathered along Washington street, and as only a few persons were admitted within the inclosure of the depot, the surrounding fences and sheds were filled. While the soldiers were in the yard, Capt. Power, at the head of a body of recruits, belonging to Gen. Small's Brigade, who had returned from Baltimore, passed along, and many eager questions were put to them.

One individual exhibited several cuts upon the face which he had received from a knife, in the hands of the Baltimore rowdies, and said that he was obliged to proclaim himself a Baltimoreau in order to save his life. The Massachusetts proclaim himself a Baltimorean in order to save his life. The Massachusetts men were warned of the dangers they might expect, but expressed themselves ready to encounter any attack which the mob might make. About 10 o'clock the train for the accommodation of the troops was made up. The train was composed of eleven baggage cars and nine passenger cars, some of the latter being bound by the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co. for the purpose.

Word was passed to the men to embark, which they did, rapidly. They all seemed exceedingly anxious to

Word was passed to the men to embark, which they did, rapidly. They all seemed exceedingly anxions to reach Washington as early as possible. A very powerful locametive was attached to the train shortly before 11 o'clock. Everything was soon in readness, and at five minutes before 11 o'clock the train moved slowly out of the depot. The departure was greeted with immense cheering and the waving of handker-chiefs. The cheers were returned by some of the troops, while others were engaged in singing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.

This morning, about 6 o'clock, the Seventh Regi-uent of New-York, who were detained at the depot at

entirely unarmed. The confusion which prevailed preverted as prompt action as was necessary, and before the care could be removed, they were assemed by the mob returning from the conflict with the Massachasatts sides thrown in, and a number of the men injured.

The Pennsylvanians behaved gallantly, and many of them sprang from the cars upon their assailants, and engaged in a land to had conflict with them. It was impossible, however, to distinguish friends from fees, as the mob was composed of Union men and Secession to the were fighting among themselves; and the incurrence of men of war. After enjoying a hearty

a long while in learning the can e of such a strange incursion of men of war. After enjoying a hearty meal, the gallant New-Yorkers all signed the following vote of thanks:

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—We, the undersigned members of the Seventh Regiment, National Goard, of the State of New-York, take pleasure in subscribing our natices to the liberality of an impromptue all by Wallace M. Webster, esq., on behalf of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Philadelphia, to stop and partake of breakfast lanch, while on the glorious mission of partaking in the defense of the hency of our National Flag.

Ping.
SCENES AT THE RECEDITING STATIONS.

The streets of the old Northern Liberties were lively at an early hour this morning, and Military Hall, Harmony Hall, and the other recruiting stations were filled with young men collisting, drilling, or talking over the return of the Philadelphians from Baltimore. Some of the returned recruits were mingling with the crowd and detailing to the interested groups the exciting iocidents of yesterday among the Baltimore rowdies. Most of their accounts were extremely confused, and they varied us to the number killed and wounded among the Massachuseits men and the rioters. It was stated that the rioters upset two of the cars at Baltimore, and took rioters upset two of the cars at Baltimore, and took the track for a considerable distance. The fighting a fearful in the narrow arrests through which the Mussichusetts men passed, and their gallentry was warmly etnogized. Some of the Philadelphians were wounded, but none very seriously, that we could hear

The general feeling among our men was that just as The general feeling among our men was that just as soon as they could possibly be supplied with arms, they should be sent South again and fight their way shrough Babimore. There was also some dissatisfaction that all the troops now here were not hurried off at once, for they are literally "spilin' for a fight. Very free comments were made on the absurdity of sending any of our men away without full arms and equipments, and Gov. Curtin's order to send no more men without and Gov. Curtin s order to send no more men without arms to Washington was spoken of in terms of eniogy. The lists of the various companies are rapidly filling up to-day, the accessions being as great or greater than of

At the headquarters of the National Guards spirited discussion was going on, and the men were eager to fight. Sentinch guard the doors of the hall, with musket and bayonet. At the headquarters of the Scott Legion, Chestaut street, the same spirit was exhibited.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR AT FORT SUMTER.

The following is Gen. Bennyegard's official aunounce

ment of the evacuation of Fort Sunter:

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARRY C. S. A. /
Charleston, S. C., April 14, 1861 (

Charleston, S. C., April 14, 1861 §

Charleston, S. C., April 14, 1861 §

The Brigadist-General commanding is happy to congratulate the troops under his command on the brilliant success which has crowned their gallantry, privation and hardships, by the reduction of the stronghold in

and hardships, by the reduction of the etroughold in the harbor of Charleston. This feat of arms has been a recomplished after a revere cannonading of about thirty-three hours, in which all the troops have indicated, by their during and bravery, that our cause must and shall triumph.

Fort Sumter, which surrendered yesterday, about 1:45 p. m., will be evacanted at 9 o clock, a. m., to-day; and to show our magnanimity to the gallant defenders, who were only executing the orders of their flovernment, they will be allowed to evacuate upon the same terms which were offered them before the bombardment commenced. Our success should not full us into a false security, but should encourage us in the necessary preparations to meet a powerful enemy, who

us into a late security, our should endourage as in the necessary preparations to meet a powerful enemy, who may, at any time, attempt to avenge this their first check in the present contest.

The commandants of batteries will promptly send in their reports through the proper channels, giving a journal of the firing of their batteries against Fort Sumter, and of the fire of Fort Sunter against their atteries furnishing the names of those who particu harly distinguished themselves, and other incidents rela-tive thereto, in order that the General commanding may be able to make known to the Confederate States may be able to make known to the Confederate States Government, in a proper manner, their bravery and pulsanry. The General is highly gratified to state that the troops, by their labor, privations, and endurance at the butteries and at their posts, have exhibited the highest characteristics of tried soldiers; and he takes this occasion to thank all—his staff, the regulars, the volunteers, the militia, the naval forces, and the na-merous individuals who have contributed to the surren-

er of Fort Sumier.

By order of Brigather General Beautygard.

D. R. JUNES, A. A. General

ORDER FROM THE QUARTERMASTER-GEN

ORDER FROM THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

STATE OF New YORK, GENERAL HARDERS WITHOUT OF NEW YORK, GENERAL HARDERS WITHOUT OF A CONTROL OF THE STATE OF

hits, and to consist of the collowing actives.

For Breakfast, at it a.m., there will be furnished for each max original in the following quantities. I quart good collections of breakful for Book of the Bothers.

At 2 m. for Dinner; a d's the free for mutton, well cooked its posteries, I quart lacked scans to every 10 men, and every met day in the of breakful for, beam, or vegetable scoped or military in the original scope of the second or the collection of the original scope of the second or the original scope of the second or the second or

sector mutton. it in the preportion will also be provided.

Such bid shall state the prior per day at which the above mer
med stores for the troops will be furnished per man. All bid med stores for the troops will be furnished per man. All little will meet at the Quartermater tennia, edited, at 2 to orner. Saturday, 70th lint, to see their scaled proposals seed, and the name of the successful bidder or bidders, as the seems may be announced, who must be able at once to give full sufficient security for the faithful performance of the cont. The successful bidder or bidders must be ready to begun performance of the or their contract within all hours after the lead of proposals. and to made enied proposals will also be received at the same hour, for far enied proposals will also be received at the same hour, for far

shing 500 Mackinaw or good quality Blackets, 200 Iron Knives, o Iron Forks, 500 Iron Table Spoons, 200 quart The Cups, 500 app Tin Plates, 500 slugle fled Ticks, filled with Straw all to be the most substantial make. CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-General.

Quartermarker-General. EDER FROM THE SURGEON GENERALS DEPARTMENT. STATE OF NEW-YORK, SCHOOL GENERAL'S OFFICE. | ALUANY, April 19, 1961.

Peneral Orders, No. 1.
A commission for the examination of candidates for surgeons a commission for the examination of candidates for surgeons and surgeon mates, in accordance with an Act entitled & An act of authorize the embodying and soutpenent of a Volunteer dilitis, and to provide for the public defense, "will meet at the drayroon General's office, at the Caption, in the city of Albany, on thursday and Friday, april 25 and 26, from 10 to 2 of each day, by order of the Commander-in Cinic.

S. OAKLEY VANDERPOEL, Surgeon General.

UNION MEN IN DELAWARE.

While the Governor of the State of Delaware has efused to comply with the requisition of the President for troops, the people are preparing to answer the de mand. In the city of Wilmington the enlistments as from seventy to one hundred daily, and quite a number have gone to Philadelphia to enlist. The State will send her full complement. A correspondent assures us that nowhere is there a stancher Union sentiment. The recreant Bayard has fled, to escape popular indig nation. The mechanics on the Brandy wine are all o fire; and even the Quakers are enlisting. So decided is the Union sentiment, that the Secession paper in Wilmington has been compelled to haul down its colors and hoist the American flug.

TREASON IN NEW-YORK. SPECIAL UNITED STATES GRAND JURY TO BE SUMMONED FORTHWITH.

United States District Attorney Smith, under the anthority conferred upon him by law, has called upon the Judge of the United States Circuit Court for an the Judge of the United States Circuit Court for an order for a special Grand Jury, for the purpose of taking immediate action to bring to justice parties and others in sympathy with the South in this city. It is nearly certain, from information already obtained, that a special Grand Jury will be impanelled as soon as mstances will permit.

SEIZURE OF A SCHOONER WITH ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.

On Friday morning, at 2 o'clock, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, the United States District Attorney, was aroused from his slumbers by a detachment of Harbor Police, who gave him information in respect to a vessel about to sail for the South with arms on board. The vessel is the schooner is. C. Watts. The original information in regard to this vessel was given by Mr. Moses Hagerinnell. The officers of the vessel stated that she was free interest for Pernamburo, but it appeared that she had a large quantity of arms on board, ship ced at Hartford, Count, and that her manifest was in many respects false. Mr. Smith immediately advised the C. factor to scize the vessel and cargo. Fed the order Calector to seize the vessel and cargo, and the order was voluntarily executed by the Harbor Police, under the directions of Superintendent Kennedy.

SWEARING IN OF THE UNITED STATES MARSH AL The commission of Mr. Robert Murray, as United

State Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, State Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, was received on Saturday moraing by Judge Bette and delifered by Lim to United States District-Attorney Smith. Mr. Marray immediately are ded in open court before Judge Bette, who administered in open onth, and also administered in separate form, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Mesera J. mes B. Taylor and Owen W. Breaman became sureline upon the bond of Mr. Marray, which was manadiately filed, with the approval of Judge Betts. Mr. Murray entered forthwith upon the discharge of his daties, and he will announce his appointments in a few days.

VOLUNTEERING IN CONNECTICUT.

LOYALTY OF THE ARMS MANUFACTURERS. The Hartford Courant of Friday says:

The Adjutant General is overwhelmed with indivi-dual applications for enlistment in smaller towns all aver the State, where full companies cannot at once

be orguitzed.

Quarternaster General Hathaway is pushing forward the business of his department and as rapidly as direction es will allow, is providing everything becomes by for the equipment and sopply of the regiment. He returned from the Watervliet Arranal on Wednesday Light, where he purchased 12 caiseous, two battery

right, where he purchased 12 calcoos, two battery was on harnesses, and forges; normanision for the batteries; 1,000 knapancks; 500 canteens; 1,000 haversacks. Last Winter, the State purchased large quanties of blankers, 1,000 acts of equipments, and 50,000 rounds of animanism. One of the batteries is of rilled animan.

We animanced the other morning that the Starp's Rife Company had refused to sell their weapons to go, either directly or indirectly, to the South. We have now the pleasure of stating that Col. Cold has notified the proper authorities that his revolving arms are for sale, first, to the State of Connecicat; next in proference, the Government of the United States, and one at all to the South. Further than this, Col. Huzard announces that he makes no more powder to go the South, until hostinities have ceased. Good for go the South, until nostilities have ceased. Good for them all !

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS. The military and neval stations here are again alive with activity. Drilling, receiving recruits, sending off men, inspecting ambulance, ordnance, and provisions,

occupy the authorities all round. On Friday and Saturday recruits from neighboring offices went over to Governor's Island, and were immediately told off into squads for exercise. On Saturday inen were transferred from Governor's Island to Bedlee's Lahand, to reënforce the garrison of that place, and quarters for their accommodation are now almost in perfect order. Yesterday morning Company D, re-

subsequently transferred to the steamer Baltic. They form a vanguard for the irregular troops now leaving. Two hundred sailors left the receiving-ship North Carolina, on Saturday, for Philadelphia, to form portion of a crew for the United States corvette Jameslown, now fitting out at that place. There are now 104 men on the vessel; 224 were shipped has week. Army recruiting during the week was as follows:

runs, left Fort Colombus in a tow-boat, and were

Monday, 24: Tuesday, 18; Wednesday, 24; Thursday, 28: Friday, 14; Saturday, none. Total, 108. The U. S. steam frigute Wabash is rapidly approachng completion. Her heavy gurs go on board to-day. The masts are in, and decorations have commenced. The corvette Savannah was hauled out of the dry dock on Friday night, and will be finished at once. The Perry is nearly painted, and can be reported to the Department to-morrow. The marine barracks are still garrisoned. The Federal forces here this morning

Fort Hamilton. Navy Yard (including "The North")......

All ready for the road. The Fort Sumter men are

still the lions of the hour at Fort Hamilton. The steamship Cherapeake, Cromwell, sailed on Saturday for Norfolk with 250 seamen for the Navy-Yard. She will probably stop at Fort McHenry. Steamship Monticelio, Gager, sailed on Seturday for Norfolk, with 100 marines. From thence to Wash-

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF GOVERNOR SPRAGUE'S RHODE ISLANDERS.

The 1st Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer Empire State at 7 o'clock, and left in the afternoon for Washington. This Regiment consists of 10 Companies, of 102 rank and file each, commanded by the following officers: Colonel, A. E. Burnside; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph Story Pitman; Major, J. S. Slocum; Adjutant, Charles H. Merriman; Quartermaster, Cyrus G. Dyer; Quartermaster-Sergeant, E. M. Jeneks: Paymaster, Henry T. Sissen; Sergeant-Major, John P. Shaw. The Company officers are as follows:

Company A.—Captain, Arthur F. Dexter: First Lieutevant, Addisor H. White; Second Lieutevant, G. Frank Low, Enriga, Challes F. Topill, Company B.—Captain, Micholas Van Slyck; First Lieutenant, Nelson, Vall.; Second Lieutenant, James E. Hidden; Ensign,

Charles F. Topill.
Company B. Captain, Nicholas Van Siyck; First Lieutemant, Neison Viall. Second Lieutemant, James E. Hidden; Ennigh, James P. Bailey.
Company C.-Captain, Wilham W. Brown: First Lieutemant, Luther C. Warner; Second Lieutemant, Zephaniah Brown, Fangin, Albert C. Eddy.
Company D.-Captain, Nathaniel W. Brown; First Lieutemant, Charles R. Dennia, Evivester R. Engit, Second Lieutemant, Charles R. Dennia, Frisign Hearry A. Frescott
Company D.-Captain, Nathaniel W. Brown; First Lieutemant, Charles R. Dennia, Engin, Leri Tower,
Company E.-Capt, Stephen R. Bucklin, 1st Lieux, Wim. R. Walker, 2d do. Lucian B. Sicue, Ennign, Leri Tower,
Company F.-Capt, Geo. W. Tew, Ist Lieux, Wim. A. Stedman, 2d do. Benj, L. Sheeum, Ennign, James H. Chappell.
Company G.-Capt, David A. Peloubet, 1st Lieux, Albert G.
Bates, 2d do. Levard Luther, 1r., Ennign, 1st Lieux, Company J.-Capt, Henry C. Gard, 1st Lieux, Wim. H. Chapman, 2d do. James Babcock, Ensign, J. Clark Barber,
Company K.-Capt, Peter Simpson, 1r., 1st Lieux, Thomas
Steere, 2d do. John A. Allen, Ennign, George H. Grand.
Estiev of Lieht Artillery.-Capt, Charles H. Tomphins, 1st Lieux, Wim. H. Reynoids, 2d do. Banj, F. Ramington, pt., 2d do. Acutatta M. Tower, 4th do. Henry B. Brantow, Surgeon, Nathaniel Miller, (This battery is now at Easton.)
Medical Stad-Surgeon Wheaton and Asst. Surgeons Rivers and Carr.
Chaplain.--Augustaw Woodbury.

Carr.
Chaplain-Augustus Woodbury.

The Regiment Band contains 22 musiciaus. The miform of the Regiment consists of the regulation hat, loose blue blouse, and gray pantaloons. A plain eather beit around the waist sustains the cartridgebox, the bayonet, and six-barreled revolver, with which each man is armed. The officers are distinguished by a small gold strap on the shoulders; they wear a sash and a long saber, and a revolver supported by a plain belt. Seven companies are armed with long-range rifle muskets and bayonets, and three with United States rifles and sword-bayonets. Six men in each company are armed with the Burnslde breach-loading rifle for sharp shooting. Each man carries strapped diagonally across his back a large red blanket, which has a striking effect. The men are from 20 to 30 years of age, are in robust health and finest spirits, and filled with the most ardent devotion to their officers. The regiment was enrolled, uniformed, drilled, and ready for service in three days.

The expedition consists of 650 men, drawn from all the companies (this number is about half the regiment); the reserve of as many more under Lt. Col. Jos. S. Pitman will arrive some time to-day. Governor Sorague accompanies the expedition as Commander-in-Chief of the Rhode Island forces. His Smit consists of the following officers: Col. Frieze, Col. Goddard, Col. Arnold, and Capt. W. B. Chapin, Assistant Adjutant-General and Secretary to Gov. Sprague.

The rapidity with which the expedition was organ-

ized, the thorough discipline and military order observed. and the completeness of all the appointments indicate in Gov. Sprague executive capacity of the highest order. The commissariat and ordnance departments and stores are caluable adjuncts to the expedition, being thoroughly and successfully systematic in their working. Porty rounds of ball cartridge had been distributed to each man, but Col. Burnside, in anticipation of a march from Annapolis to Washington, reduced the number to thirty each.

Col. Burnside and many of the officers of the reginent, and of Gov. Sprague's staff, have served with distinction in Mexico.

Moses Jenkins, a private in this regiment, is a go Aleman worth one milion dollars. When the regiment was organized he destroyed his ricker for a passage to Europe that he might remain to for at in deferse of the flag of his country.

The Rev. Augustus Woodb ary resigned his charge

Peniguation, to expely his place, and to conside his salary, and presented him \$100. Many of the officers and men are wealthy, members

of rich houses in Newport and Providence, and all are of the best blood of R ode Island. The Regimental Band is the celebrated American

Band of Providence, and contains some of the first musicians of that city. During the visit of our reporter, they performed a number of popular airs, which the men limened to with rare appreciation.

One of the men, in conversation with our reporter, stated that "All Rhode Island is after us, as fast as tie can be organized and equipped.

The Providence Journal of Saturday says: "Those

who have been disappointed in getting places in the Rhode Island Regiment need not feel discouraged. An ther and still another will doubtless be called for. There will be room for 3,000 men from Rhode Island. The Controcoalcus sailed to sen at 6:40 with the transport fleet, in covoy of the cutter Harriet Lane

MOVEMENTS OF OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERY

Yesterday witnessed the embarkation and departure of three more regiments of our gallant citizen soldiers. viz.: the 6th Regiment, Col. Pinckney, the 12th Regi ment, Col. Busterfield, and the 71st Regiment, Col. Vos burgh, the 8th Regiment, Col. Lyon, and the 60th, Col. Corcoran, leave at 9 a. m. to-morrow, and the 9th Regi ment, Col. Van Buren, will follow on Wednes ay. Commissioner of the Federal Government is now this city making arrangements for the transportation by water of all the New-York troops needed at Washing ton and intermediate stations. Fourteen consting steamers have already been conditionally chartered steamers have arready occur. They have been properly sail at once, if required. They have been properly sail at once, if required.

Among the chartered steamers are the Baltic, Conzaco sloce, Chesapenke, Vanderbilt, Ariel Ocean Queen, Monticello, R. R. Cuyler, Columbia, Marson, Romanke, and Alabama.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

HENDGLARINS, FIRST DIVISON, N. Y. S. M.,
Special Orders, No. 21 at No. 4 cont., April 20, 1869;
In pursuance of Special Orders from General Hendguarier,
the 4th Regiment, Col. Lyon, and the 6th Regiment, Lieut.—
Col. Nugent (Col. Corceran is now in command), are bereby detailed for immediate service at the National Copilol.

The several officers above detailed will assemble their regiments at their regimental armories, on Tuesday meat, at 9 officeds
a. m., armed and figuipped for embartation; each man supplied
with provisions for 15 hours. They will direct liner Quarter
Major General for orders for transportation, and sor ammunities
for 34 rounds per man.

Commandation of regiments, upon arrival at Washington, willeport for orders to incut. Gen. Scott.

Major General, for orders for transportation, and see adminishment for 34 rounds per main.

Commandation of regiments, upon arrival at Washington, all eport for orders to Licut. Gen. Scott.

Brig Gens. Hall and Ewan will promolests this order. By order of Charlie's W. SANDFORD.

GEORGE W. SANDFORD.

GEORGE W. SORFILL.

By Eng. Arting Div. Inspectar.

Fisher Division N. 7. S. M., S. Special Orders, No. 9. S. Few. Vork, April 27, 1861.

In pursuance of special orders, No. 9. From tenenal Headquerters the Court-Martial detailed for the trial of the General detailed for the trial of the General General, and Col. Cornerae is directed for the trial of the General detailed for the trial of the General By order of Major-General,

Chiarlies N. SANDFORD.

Division Engineer Arting Division inspects.

Washington General Headquerters in Seg. N. Y. S. T., 2

General Order No. 7. New York April 20, 1831.

The officers and members of this regiment and division inspects.

Washington General orders of the regiments and bold them a ves in regiments with all recessary equipments and bold them a ves in regiments of Company G. and order an election for Commissioned Omore, to be held a Regimental Armory this evening at 5 o'clock. By order of Company G. and order an election for Commissioned Omore, to be held a Regimental Armory this evening at 5 o'clock. By order of the result of the comment of the season of the condition of the comment of the season of the condition of the comment of the season of the condition of t

opened at the Armory of Company A Capital Johnson, No.

Commandants of Companies will each detail two need form,
their respective commands, daily, until further orders, who will
report for day to the officer in command of said Recruiting Station, from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.
An officer will be detailed to remain in command of said stationdaily from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m., as follows:

Proof Company G, on Saturday, 31th met.
and repent for subsequent days, in the same order.
Admant Coppings. Carl. Basis. Quartermaster Heariques,
and lieut Easte are appointed to solidit and collect subserts;
tions to assist in defraying the experies of equipping revolutions.

By order of Col. M. M. VAN BEUREN.

By order to deriving the expense of equipment of the By order of the Coupens H. Syn Risangusyr.—Real for reording will be kept open at the office of F. G. Yeung, Trinity Building, from 10 to 13 orders to day and to-morrow.

Synany existyn Risangusyrian, Mandaux House,

Synany existyn Risangusyrian, Mandaux House,

Brownsynan Onnen No. 3.—Remitting officers will be uppended to this heighten is the following phase, from a m. thi 10 p. m. which we have the company—Gapt. Wim. Mandau, corner of Spring and Vasick streets. a ick streets. Second Company—Caps. R. W. Cameron, Fariab House, No. Third weether. Third Company—Caps. Thos. Barcley, Jefferson Market drill.

our. Fourth Company—Capt. McKay, No. 84 Codar street and Jaferson Market.

Fith Gompany—Capt. Morrison, Jefferson Markett dill room.

Sixth Company—Capt. Sames Christie, Hudson street, baween Hommone and tharies.

Feynint Company—Capt. Joseph Laing, No. 117 Fulton street,

Eighth Company—Capt. John Mason, Mercer House, and No.

19 yield sevence. Hany -Capt. Root. Campbell, corner of For winth Con

Treet and Tenth avenue.
Tenth Company—Lieut, B. F. Styles, Mercer House.
Commandants of companies will detail one commissioned sed.
Commandants of companies will detail one commissioned sed. Commandants of companies a ill detail one commissioned and in non-commissioned officer, and one private in uniform, to each centiful station. They will report at headquarters at 12 of close non, and at o o'clore p. m. seen day.

Recruits will be furnished with uniforms free of expense.

By order of THOS. W. McLEAY.

By order of THOS. W. McLEAY,
Colonel Seventy minth Regiment.
David Indiano, Adjoints.
National Zonayas.
The Members of all the Companies of this Regiment are requested to meet at the Mercer House this Menday morning, at

of o'clock to transact important business.
The captains of companies will please report their command premptly at that hour. By o'der o'.
Lt.-Col. W. W. McCHESNEY. A subscription has been started to supply this regi-ment in the side-arms. The book is open at the Mer-

cer House. Meeting to elect officers at noon to-day. cer House. Meeting to elect officers at noon to-day.

UNITED STAFES NATIONAL GUARD.

Frank REGINSAY NEW YORK ZOVAYER, I
HEADQUARTHER, FIFTH WARE HOTH.

To the Firemen Officers, Letter and Except Members and
Friends of the New York Fire Department:
GENTIANEN The Government needs men for the enforcement
of our laws, the punishment of traitors, and the maintenance of
our National house. The compliment has been paid the New
York Fire Department of applying for a full Regiment of your
own men. The Firemer's New York Trust give an account of

own meet. The Firement of New York must give an account of the massives in this contest, that will reflect honor upon the many you bear. The way is open, and we appeal to you to turn out of the Lawouren and Farxian, who are both New York boys, and your friends, a Regiment that can untain the honor and good name of the New York Fire Department, under my another fercomatance. Your friends.
JOHN DECKER, Chief-Engineer

PETER CONTWEETS, Assistant-Engineer.
PETER CONTWEETS, Assistant-Engineer.
Mischiam Harray, Assistant-Engineer.
JOHN H. CARACTER, Ex Assistant-Engineer.
JOHN STONEY, Assistant-Engineer.
JOHN STONEY, Assistant-Engineer.
The following particulars are annexed for the afternation of

The following particulars are allowed for the companion of concerned:

ORGANIZATION.—The Regiment is to condict of 10 companion of motions chan 75 men each. Each company will be divided into aquada of once each, who will march, drill, mess, and tent together. The company differs consist of one Captain, two Limited ands, from Sergeants, and four Corporais.

UNITED AND SERGEAUM OF COMPANION OF THE CONTROL OF COMPANION O

Pre-back sorner transportation and medical attendance, and from water mounts.

Makeralankors.—The Regiment, as soon as formed will be mississed into the service of the United States, and from that mississed into the service of the United States, and from that mississed in the city after its organization, the men will have an opporting the terminal of the city after its organization, the men will have an opporting the terminal of the city after its organization, the men will have an opporting the city after its organization, the men will have an opporting the city after its organization. The terminal city to differ the city after the city and the city and

and over 5 feet 24 linenes, and since
ferred.

The Regiment will have a band and drum cases of twenty
places. The man will have everything ferretained by the Government from the lime they are mastered into service.

The following is allet of the officers:
Colonel - F. E. Flass with late of the Chicago Zouaves.
Lionel Colonel - N. f. Fernham. Ex Assistant Engineer Name.

The following E. P. Haw orth, late or the Colond's F. E. Haw orth, late or the Colond's F. E. Haw orth, late or the Colond's F. E. Haw orth Lieuw-Colond's Colondon, E. K. Assistant Engineer, and Majors Son A. C. Haydon, Captain Chicago Zonavea. Addatath J. C. Haydon, Captain Chicago Zonavea. Addatath J. C. Haydon, Captain Surgeon Zonavea of the Sungean C. A. De Williers, late Surgeon Zonavea of the Straight J. Fire District, Company A, tendervous, corner Third secure and Thirty fifth street.

**Assistant Pire District, Company B, Captain Ed Burns; readerwors, Milliama's, corner of Seventh arenue and Twenty-data vian. Milliama's, corner of Seventh arenue and Twenty-data. Taird Fire District, Corayany C, Capt. M. Marphy, rendes-can. No. 20 West Broadway. Foulth Fire Printlet, Company D, Capt. John Downey; ren-

Thard Fire District, Corapany C, Capt. M. Murphy, rendesNo. 12d West Breadway.
Footh Fire District, Campany D, Capt. John Bowney; readeavens, Greene street near Bleecket.
Fifth Fire District, Company E, Capt. John B, Laverich, rendeavens, Gethan, No. 238 Bowery.
Sixth Fire District, Company F, Capt. Wm. Burns; rendesvons. Feeris a, cerner Faser and Grand.
Seventh Fire District, Company G, Capt. Michael Tagon, readeavens, Shake-pears Hotel.
Seventh Fire District, Company H, Capt. Wm. Hackett, readeavens, Fifth Ward Hotel.
At large. Company J, Capt. Wm. Peel, rendeavens, No. 428;
Broadway.
At large. Company J, Capt. Andrew D. Purtill, rendeavens.
Fifth Ward Hotel.
Regimental Headquarters, Fifth Ward Hotel.
Regimental Headquarters, Fifth Ward Hotel.

Fifth Ward Hotel.

Regimental Headquarters, Fifth Ward Hotel. Hours, 11 a to 5 p. m., and 7 to 11 evening.

E. E. ELLSWORTH, Colonel Commanding.

Col. Ellsworth's Regiment (Fire Zonaves), at the

unconditionally; the trusteer refused at first to accept his resignation. The row, gentleman was so determuster ou Saturday evening, numbered over 1,000